

PLOUGHING THE DEEP.

Able Seaman Stephen Williams Tells Tales of Old Briny.

THREE YEARS ABOARD A MONITOR.

In Time of Peace, Life on a Fighting Ship is Very Humdrum. Indeed, Says Mr. Williams—Has Visited Cuba, Spain and the Philippines Many Times.

Mr. Steve Williams, once the shipmate of Jesse Coxey, gave his trowers a hitch and turned his quid as good sailors are wont to do at such times, and forgetting the quarries and Massillon and the big circus that he had just seen for the first time in his life, and even his determination to end his days a land lubber, was soon far away on the billow, living over again the exciting times of the long ago.

"It was along about the 4 to 6 dog-watch on a fine day in 1890," he began, "that a squall struck the William A. Campbell, plying between New Whatcom, Wash., and Delaware, with a cargo of lumber. We were about 2,500 miles off Honolulu, and I was just going to my berth when the mate called for all hands on deck. But it didn't do any good. The skipper had taken aboard a lot of green-horns who didn't know the royal hal-yards from the main pumps, and with that gale and their awkwardness we were the worst lot of shipwrecked mariners you ever laid eyes upon. Our ship soon became waterlogged, and we had to take to the boats. Then came the awful times. For twenty-eight days we floated about, we knew not where, and most of us didn't care towards the last. One after another my mates shipped water in their upper stories, for the few biscuits that we had been able to save from the wreck didn't last long. There I was, tossing about with a lot of raving maniacs for shipmates, and little or nothing to eat or drink. For a long time all that kept us alive was a few drops of rain that we managed to catch in a sail once in a while. When finally we sighted land I was about the only one with his senses about him, and I couldn't have held out another day. It was one of the Sandwich islands, and I was pretty sure that we would all be killed as soon as we got ashore, but I had got to that stage where a man don't care. But they treated us like princes, and it was not long until we were turned loose, and you can bet I lost no time in getting away. It was a close call, and though I've weathered many a storm since then, I always shudder a little when I think of those days. It taught the skipper something, for after that there was no 'shanghaiing' for him. He got his crew and paid them decent money for being what they ought to be. Those were the days when old 'Shanghai' Brown was in 'Frisco. He's the man who became famous feeding what we used to call boarding house whisky to greenies. One drink of that and you said yes to everything that was asked of you. Then you go to sleep, and when you wake up you are out of sight of land, and the skipper has papers that you signed in which you declare yourself a member of the crew and devoted to the interests of the ship. There is not as much of it done as there used to be, but it's nasty business and you're always a loser in the end."

Mr. Williams has visited Manila many times. He has also been wrecked on the coast of Cuba, and many years ago he was on easy terms with the Spaniards. "We never went ashore much when we were among the Philippines," said Mr. Williams, "for the chances were ten to one that we'd get into trouble with the natives. I know just exactly where this battle of Dewey's was fought, and while it doubtless required some strategic work to win such a victory, still if you all were as familiar with those waters as I you would know that the admiral did what he did without unusual effort. From what I can understand, he had the best of it all through, for entering from the point that he did there was nothing easier for him than to annihilate something, particularly if that something was lying motionless and helpless in the water, entirely at his mercy. When I was at Manila a few years ago, the fortifications and batteries did not amount to anything. Any good gunner could have brought them down with a shot or two, and I don't think they have been strengthened much since. The Spaniards have them because they give the coast a dignified appearance.

"The Cubans, in my opinion, are one of the finest people in the world. In 1895 I sailed on the Erncliffe, carrying coal between Philadelphia, Havana and Santiago. One night while we were in the vicinity of Cape Massa, there came a jolt that tossed me out of my bunk, and I heard the cry, 'All hands on deck; the ship's on the rocks.' And she was, too. We stayed with her until she broke up, and then we made for the shore. The only articles that I saved were six bottles of gin. The whole cargo was lost. We were fifty-four miles from any town, and I don't know what we would have done if we had not fallen in with some Cubans. They took us in hand right off, and led the way to the nearest city. There we got word to the British consul, and he looked after us. But during those ten days we were in the woods with those Cubans, I learned to know them. I think that their intelligence is greatly underrated, and their generosity and willingness to do anybody a service are qualities that a much more advanced nation

do not possess in a greater degree. They ought to have their freedom, for they are good fighters when aroused, and if I hadn't given up my seafaring ways, I'd like to be aboard some craft that would bring it about.

"The only objection I used to make about the Spaniards was their filthy manner of living. They seem to prefer to die of diseases bred of these reeking streets to going to the expense of putting in a sewerage system. The Spaniards are brave enough usually, but the treacherous game is particularly theirs. The women are the most beautiful I have ever seen in any land, even if many of them do work ten hours a day loading ships and doing similar labor.

"Now, I haven't any naturalization papers, but when a man spends three of the best years of his life aboard a ship in the United States navy and takes the oath that means allegiance to the flag that floats from the topsail, he's an American just the same, even though his birthplace is Australia. When I was on the old monitor Monterey, as brave a craft as ever touched brine, we didn't have much active work to do, but I learned the ropes of the fighting ships better than I could have in a hundred books. To my mind the battleships are the craft that will cut the biggest figure in this little trouble, although the torpedo boats are no slouches, and the rams, the cruisers and this new-fangled affair they call the Holland are bound to do a bit of nasty work now and then.

"People on the beach don't seem to have the right notion about these rams. They seem to think that it's a craft with a sharp bow and just tears its way into everything in sight. That's dead wrong. The part of the ship that does the business is under the water, and runs about fifteen feet ahead. That is what strikes the hull of the ship attacked, and leaves a hole that is bound to send her and all on board to Davy Jones's locker. The cruisers are built for fast work, and in a fight they are handy at picking up men. They can also do a bit of damage, and then get away before harm comes. The monitor is all right, too, for a certain kind of fighting. When her tanks are filled, and the deck is even with the water, the people below can get their instruments to work and pour out some pretty hot shot. With good men in the double turrets, which most of them have, where they are as safe as on shore, the guns can be made to do a great deal. These turrets are so round and smooth that no matter how hard anything strikes them, no damage can be done.

"But there's nothing in being a sailor. We go off on a long cruise, for instance 224 days from New York to Shanghai, the longest time I was ever out, and have the blues about half the time you are gone, so that when you finally get ashore you are glad to hurry to the first grog shop, and do what you can to forget yourself. In a few days you haven't a cent, and there's nothing to do but go to sea again. So I've come over on the beach now to stay. I've dropped one of my boat hooks at the quarry; the other is almost down, and if they don't drag, here we'll stay for many a day to come."

THE WORK OF CROOKS.

Burglars and Pickpockets Operate Successfully.

In spite of the efforts of the management of the circus to prevent crooks from following the show, swindling schemes of every description were worked, but as far as can be ascertained this afternoon, victims were few. While the parade was in progress the Massillon Loan and Building Company's office was robbed of \$30, and some money was taken from the office of the Massillon Water Supply Company, which occupies the same room, but the amount is not known. An entrance was forced through a rear window by means of a jimmy, and the same was used on the drawer in the Water Company's office. The theft was not discovered until the office force returned after the parade had passed.

Superintendent Inman, of the Water Company, says his loss is about \$5.

Pickpockets were also at work in the crowds that thronged the streets and one individual was caught, in the act of rifling a woman's pocket, by special officer Hollender. Numerous swindling schemes were proposed but merchants were on their guard and none were victimized. Even the small change game, which was successfully worked in Massillon three years ago, was tried. One slick looking fellow attempted to interest Z. T. Baltzly in an Arizona gold mine, but Mr. Baltzly concluded that the drug business was satisfactory.

Mayor Wise took every precaution to guard against pick-pockets and to otherwise protect the citizens. Joseph Miller, George Lasher, Peter Hollender and Jerry Kitchen were added to the police force for the day and night, while most of the regular members were in civilian dress and were assigned to special work.

East Greenville Items.

EAST GREENVILLE, May 12.—Henry Hurd is building a fine dwelling house for Benjamin Edwards on the lot once owned by Christ Hartman.

Frank Bowers is building a barn for Samuel Evans, back of the Howells store, in the place of the one destroyed by the recent fire.

A Ustardly Deed.

DALTON, May 13.—The barns of Chas. Lawrence and Sylvester Goudy were broken into on Thursday night, and two double sets of harness cut up so as to render them entirely useless. So far no clue has been obtained as to the author of the deed.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

BOSTON IS ALL RIGHT.

The Harbor is Strongly Defended, and Any Fleet Entering it Would be Destroyed.

A LARGE FLEET PATROLING THE COAST.

In an Engagement Off Cienfuegos One Seaman is Killed and a Number Wounded—Havana on the Verge of Starvation—Admiral Dewey Has Repaired the Broken Cable—The Spaniards are Afraid to Meet Sampson's Squadron.

Women and Children Leave Fort Warren.

BOSTON, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—Orders were received at Fort Warren Friday afternoon to remove all women and children to places of safety, and the order was complied with at once. No immediate danger was feared, but it was deemed best to be prepared for any emergency. Officers at the Charleston navy yard believe there is foundation for the report that Spanish war vessels have been sighted off Nantucket.

Instructions have been dispatched to the patrol squadron to be alert. This fleet is a powerful one, consisting of the San Francisco, Columbia, Topeka, the ram Katahdin, three torpedo boats, and quite a number of auxiliary men-of-war. In addition to this, the harbor of Boston has been rendered almost impregnable by a system of coast defenses, and sub-marine mines and torpedoes. Should Spanish vessels enter the harbor they will undoubtedly be destroyed before they could do any considerable damage.

New England Coast Patrolled.

NEWPORT, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—The torpedo boats Talbot, Gwin and Morris sailed from here last night. They will join the cruisers Columbia and Yankee, which are now patrolling the New England coast, and a sharp lookout will be kept for the Spanish torpedo boats reported in that vicinity.

Afraid of Sampson.

MADRID, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—The reserve fleet at Cadiz is being prepared for service, but much time will elapse before it will be ready to put to sea. The news of the arrival of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Martinique caused great excitement here. In naval circles fears are expressed that the Spanish fleet will not be able to avoid meeting Sampson's full squadron, realizing that it would prove no match for the Americans. The government has given up all hope of sending an expedition to the relief of Manila for months, owing to the inability of the navy department to fit out warships to convoy the transports.

A Fight at Cienfuegos.

KEY WEST, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—In an engagement off the harbor of Cienfuegos, Wednesday, with Spanish gunboats, one seaman on board the Marblehead was killed, six severely wounded and a number slightly injured. All the wounded were brought here today. The ships came out of the fight uninjured. Many Spaniards were killed.

A New York special from Key West says the seaman killed on the Marblehead was named Regan, and that Commander Maynard and Lieutenant Winslow, of the Nashville, were among the slightly injured.

The fleet had received orders to cut the cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba, and it was while engaged in doing this work that the fight took place. The work of cutting the cable was finally accomplished. Seaman Regan, of the Marblehead, was killed while in a small boat.

Food Scarce in Havana.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—According to latest accounts the people of Havana are on the verge of starvation. Nothing in the shape of provisions is entering the city either by sea or land. Blanco has issued an order forbidding dealers in provisions selling more than one day's supplies to the same person at one time. Meat is selling at from seventy-five to eighty cents per pound, and not enough can be got at that price even by those who have money. The poor people are suffering greatly, and the animals are perishing. The Spanish cavalry beasts are in desperate condition and appear as if they had been through twelve months' hard service. There is little sickness of a serious nature, though many cases of illness of a mild sort are reported. There is little fever, and the weather is good.

Dewey Has Fixed the Cable.

LONDON, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from Hongkong says that Admiral Dewey has repaired the cable, which he cut immediately after the battle on May 1, and has instruments in working order on board one of his ships. The blockade of Manila is strictly maintained.

THROUGH HIS BRAIN.

A Prominent Canton Physician Fires A Pistol Ball.

GRIEF THE ATTRIBUTED CAUSE.

Mrs. Evans Lies in an Adjoining Room Having Preceded Her Husband in Death by But a Few Hours—Unnerved by a Post Mortem Examination.

CANTON, May 13.—Dr. C. H. Evans, one of the most prominent physicians of this city, committed suicide at his East Tuscarawas street home at 5:10 o'clock Thursday evening by firing a bullet into his brain. Grief is attributed as the cause for the terrible deed. His wife had died on Thursday morning and at the time of the doctor's death a post-mortem examination was being held, a part of which Dr. Evans witnessed and the experience completely unnerved him.

He retired to a rear room and shortly after a pistol shot rang out and the brother-in-law rushing into the room from whence the sound came found the doctor lying upon the floor. A 32-caliber revolver was used and the ball entered about one inch back of the right ear, death resulting instantly. Dr. Evans was 50 years of age and enjoyed an extensive practice. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Stark County Medical Society and several other organizations.

Dr. Evans had been twice married, having wedded his last wife, formerly Miss Kaufman, of Canton, but six months ago. Mrs. Evans's death was sudden, probably resulting from paralysis, but the circumstances furnished material for numerous sensational rumors which, however, have not been supported by the post-mortem examination.

William Miller, of Canton, has instituted proceedings in court against Charles M. Miller to recover damages for the alleged alienation of the affections of his wife, Laura B. Miller. Mr. Miller demands \$10,000 and his petition was filed by Lawyers Welty & Albaugh.

In the estate of James L. Rudy, of Massillon, the administratrix has been ordered to file an account. Sale of land has been confirmed in the estate of Frank Eggenweiler, of Perry township. The second partial account has been filed in the estate of Harmon Schriver, of Massillon. Edward Grueter has been appointed administrator of the estate of Joseph Grueter, of Bethlehem township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to George W. Miller and Hattie Shetter, of Justus, and W. D. Krug and Alice M. Weaver, of Canton.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—As near as can be learned at the war department, the Spanish squadron now in the West Indian waters is made up of seven first class ships—four armored cruisers and three destroyers.

The Vizcaya is of 6,890 tons displacement, with armor from 9 to 12 inches thick; two 11-inch, ten 5.5 inch-guns, eight 6-pounders, ten 1-pounders, ten machine guns, eight torpedo tubes, and carries a crew of 481 men.

The armored cruiser Almirante Oquendo and Infanta Maria Theresa in size and armament are exactly similar to the Vizcaya.

The Cristobal Colon has a displacement of 6,810 tons, is covered with eight-inch armor, and has an armament of two 10-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, six 4.7-inch guns, ten 6-pounders, ten 1-pounders, two machine guns, four torpedo tubes, and carries 500 men.

The torpedo boat destroyers, Terror Furar are modern boats. They have a displacement of 320 tons, can steam 28 knots an hour, and carry two 14-pounders, quick fire guns, two 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and two 14-inch torpedo tubes. Each boat carries a crew of 67 men.

LEVY OF SEVEN MILLS.

The Board of Education Holds its Regular Meeting.

The board of education, Friday evening, with Members Corns, Folger, Humberger and Johns present, decided upon a levy of seven mills. The total valuation of property is \$4,189,840.

On motion of Miss Folger, Superintendent Jones was authorized to make arrangements for holding the commencement exercises in the Armory.

President Corns announced his committees as follows: Buildings, grounds, repairs, claims and janitors—Johns and Conrad.

Teachers, salaries, text-books and apparatus—Humberger, Miss Folger and Mrs. Shoemaker.

Supplies, printing and discipline—Conrad and Humberger.

The C. L. & W. Schedule.

The following train schedule will go into effect on the C. L. & W. railway on Sunday, May 15, at 12:10 a. m.: Trains going north—No. 2, 6 a. m.; No. 4, 9:23 a. m.; No. 6, 4:54 p. m.; No. 8, (stop) 8:18 p. m. Trains going south—No. 7, 6:30 a. m.; No. 1, 9:45 a. m.; No. 3, 4:46 p. m.; No. 5, 8:00 p. m.

THE INDEPENDENT.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Wagner's Book Store, Ham-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1898.

As General Lee says, "War means bloodshed on both sides, and we must not take our losses too much to heart. We are bound to lose many brave lads before we drag down the yellow ensign of Spain from the ramparts of Morro, Cabanas and other strongholds of the enemy."

If there are any further reports to the effect that the enemy is off the coast of Massachusetts, and that Spanish warships are prowling about in the vicinity of Boston harbor, it will take more than the usual supply of Sunday morning baked beans, brown bread and codfish balls to calm the nervous excitement of the spectated inhabitants of the Hub.

Admiral Dewey's justification in continuing to shell a weak foe has been questioned, but it is quite clear that he saw his duty plainly before him. As a prudent sailor he crushed the foe to save himself from being crushed, and his decisive victory, although involving hundreds of lives, will probably save thousands by shortening the campaign.

The two fortresses to which Spaniards point with the most pride as defenses of Havana, Morro Castle and the Punta, were built nearly three hundred years ago, and while they have been improved from time to time, they still remain old-fashioned stone fortresses, calculated to withstand old-fashioned elements of war, but unsuitable as a protection against modern heavy gun fire. In 1665, walls for protecting Havana were started, but these were never completed.

Some idea of the vastness of the work of building the dam which is to be constructed at Assouan on the Nile, can be gained by the news that the contractors, John Aird & Co., have recently ordered three million barrels of cement in London to be used in its construction. The river for 144 miles south of Assouan will be effected by the dam, thousands of acres of land which have hitherto been barren will be brought under cultivation, cotton grown in the rich soil will compete in the world's markets with American cotton, and prosperity will be increased in the land of Egypt.

It is evidently the new phase given to the naval situation by the reported reappearance of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet on the other side of the Atlantic ocean that has led the army administration to prepare for an unexpected shifting of the principal scene of campaign to Spain's possessions in the Pacific ocean. It would be unsafe to leave the American naval force and the proposed military force of 5,000 men at Manila without the possibility of sending reinforcements to them in a comparatively short space of time. With all the volunteer and regular troops of the United States mobilized in the department of the gulf and landed in Cuba, the government would be in a bad fix if the Spaniards should dispatch their naval forces to the Philippine islands by the way of the Suez canal, for the purpose of attacking the United States forces in that part of the world. It was evidently the fear of such an emergency which led to the decision made on Wednesday, to order a large additional force of volunteers to California, there to be mobilized, and await a possible call for service at Manila.

SPANISH MILITARY SERVICE.

All Spanish subjects, it may be worth while to know, are liable to military service except only sons whose fathers have reached sixty years of age, and ecclesiastics who expect to teach. The others are only ordained or admitted to the various religious orders after their active military service. The duration of military service is twelve years—that is the state reserves the privilege of continuing the service twelve years if necessary. Under normal circumstances the actual period of service is shorter. The annual contingent is divided in two positions, the first of which includes 35,000 men who are called out for three years. The men of the second contingent are not called out ordinarily but are held as recruits for the first upon the retirement of those who have served three years. These reserves are divided into classes according to age and active service. The cavalry consists of 1,200 officers, 12,000 men and 10,000 horses. All told upon a peace footing the army consists of 89,000 men. Upon a war footing the army has an effective force of 382,900 men is counted upon, with two reserve forces, the first of 385,119 men and the second of 1,217,188 men.

PORTO RICO AND SAN JUAN.

Porto Rico is the fourth in size of the Greater Antilles, but, although it has always been under Spanish rule is the most prosperous. This is ascribed to the fact

that when the island was subjugated by Ponce de Leon in 1511 the entire native population was exterminated, and from that time on was left to fill up with Spanish and their negro slaves, becoming, therefore, very nearly a detached portion of Spain itself, and keeping much closer in sympathy with the Spanish government than has any other of her colonies in the western hemisphere. The island is so thoroughly fertile and the climate so accommodating to agriculture that, so long as its people were at peace, it could not but be prosperous. It is about seven-tenths the size of the state of Connecticut, its area is 3,530 square miles, and its adjacent islands which are dependent upon it add 184 square miles to this total. The principal productions are sugar, coffee and tobacco. The exports at the time of the publication of the last census were \$10,181,291, of which the United States took by far the greater part. The white population is 475,000 and there are 324,000 negroes.

San Juan, the principal port of Porto Rico, is not really built on the island at all, but on a coral reef at some distance from the shore and joined to the main island by a short bridge at the eastern end. The city has a population of 28,000, and has no very great buildings. In the earlier part of the century its fortifications were considered to be imposing, but, unless they have been very much increased within the last months, were not so when Admiral Sampson began his bombardment on Thursday.

THE REPUBLIC'S FUTURE.

Henry Hall, the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Times, in a lengthy article calls attention to the future of the United States among the great powers of the world. Cuba must be an independent government by the solemn pledge of the president and congress, but the Philippine islands and Porto Rico will become fair prizes of the war, and with these in its hands, Mr. Hall contends, the United States should spread its commerce and move to the front of the nation, contending for the trade of the orient. "In the Pacific," he says, "Great Britain, Germany, Russia and France are playing the greatest game for future commercial advantage and development that the world has ever seen. The stakes are the commercial supremacy of the globe. In that game the United States has as yet no hand. But fate, in the shape of Cuba, is dealing us the cards. Within a very short time we must decide whether or not we will play the hand or stand aside and see the stakes pass from our reach for years, perhaps forever."

"The United States cannot sit down content to make and manufacture for its own people forever. With our marvelous resources, our diversified industries, and inventive genius, our multiplicity of labor-saving machines and our industrious people, there must be an outlet for what we produce. Great as is our home market, and sedulously as we must foster and retain it, we cannot prosper by buying and selling among ourselves alone. The outside market cannot be found wholly among those with whom we are competing. It must be had among the non-manufacturing peoples of the East. The day cannot be far distant when, like England, Germany, Russia and France, we, too, must demand from China, ports and concessions where our flag shall fly beside that of the yellow dragon."

"The United States," says Mr. Hall in closing, "must either face or turn its back upon the future. The latter it has never done. We have almost, if not altogether, reached the parting of the ways in international policy. In the old path lies the policy we have wisely and safely followed until we are old enough and strong enough to enter another, upon which the other great nations of the earth have already gone so far that to overtake them will require our utmost efforts. The statesman who will lead us therein—and James G. Blaine was the first to point it out to us—will lead this people to peaceful conquests—peaceful if we do not neglect the preparation for war which makes peace possible—and in the markets of other lands they may reap the fruits of their energy, enterprise, invention, skill and industry."

THE NAVARRE ROAD.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.
Please inform your readers what progress is being made in the suit between the city of Massillon and the Canton-Massillon electric railway in regard to the completion of the line to Navarre.

The case has been filed in court and is now pending. It will probably come up this term.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Candidates to be Selected at Zanesville in June.
The Democratic judicial district convention will be held at Zanesville on June 21st, at 10 a. m., the call having been issued today. Two candidates for the circuit court bench will be selected, one for the regular term and another to fill the unexpired term of Judge J. C. Pomeroy, deceased. Stark county will be represented by nineteen delegates.

Card of Thanks.

We hereby tender our sincere thanks to the friends and neighbors, who so kindly assisted us during the sickness and death of our mother.

REV. H. A. SNAPER.
MRS. MAGGIE KOPP.
MRS. LYDA MCCONNELL.

Wright's Celery Tea, cures constipation, sick headaches, etc. at druggists.

France May be Called to Account.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The President, through the department of State, may accuse France of having violated its pledge of neutrality by according Admiral Cervera, commander of the Cape Verde fleet, privileges which are considered hostile to the United States, and of delaying dispatches to this government which Captain Cotton, of the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, filed at St. Pierre, Martinique Island, last night. In his cipher dispatch, received at the navy department early this morning, Captain Cotton accuses the French authorities at St. Pierre of discourtesy, adding that his message was delayed for the apparent purpose of allowing Admiral Cervera time to approach nearer our shores.

Schley's Fleet Well On Its Way.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—The pilot boat that went out to Cape Henry with the Flying Squadron, returned today, reporting everybody in the fleet, from Commodore Schley down, in the best of spirits. The warships are fully supplied with ammunition, and a collier with 2,500 tons of coal accompanied them. No intimation was given out as to the destination of the fleet, but from the fact that the coal bunkers of all the vessels were filled to their utmost capacity, a long cruise is predicted.

No News From Sampson.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—2 p. m.—[By Associated Press]—The navy department has received no news from Admiral Sampson since his report of the bombardment of San Juan.

Spain Enters a Protest.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—The Spanish government has sent a protest to the French, against allowing the American steamship Harvard to remain at Martinique to make repairs. France has replied, saying that the Harvard has a right to be there.

After Hearing from Manila.

LONDON, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—A Madrid dispatch says that Admiral Cervera sailed with his squadron from Cape Verde islands to the coast of Newfoundland, where he filled his coal bunkers, intending to make a raid on Portland, Boston and other cities along the Atlantic coast. While coaling he heard of the results of the engagement at Manila, and changed his plans. Starting in the direction of Porto Rico, he hoped to decoy Admiral Sampson to that island, while he made a dash for Havana. After coaling there he expected to bombard Charleston and other cities, avoiding, if possible, any engagement with an American fleet.

Brought Home the Dead and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—The navy department has received a dispatch from Commodore Remey, announcing the arrival at Key West of the Windom, with the dead and wounded from the engagement at Cienfuegos. Two cables were cut off the shore, but the inland cable was left untouched.

Reconcentrados Starving to Death.

KEY WEST, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—News from Havana, just received here, says that the reconcentrados in that city are dying of starvation by the hundred. Cart loads are daily taken through the Spanish lines into the country for burial.

MR DRAKE WAS PRESENT.

He Sweeps Aside Some Spiritualistic Cobwebs.

Mr. Donovan, who for a week has been trying to make Massillon believe that he is a spiritualistic medium, may be all that he pretends to be, but it is nevertheless a fact that local spiritualists are leaving him severely to himself. It is true that when he first arrived, they received him kindly. He gave a seance, and many of them went. So did F. P. Drake, local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who is not a spiritualist. Mr. Donovan had promised that questions addressed to spirits would be answered by telegraph, and Mr. Drake found himself very much interested. Medium Donovan did not know that Mr. Drake was an expert telegrapher, having received a negative reply to inquiries as to whether or not he was familiar with the art.

At the seance Mr. Drake put his questions into the box, just as the others did. After a few minutes, the instrument began to click, and Donovan bade Mr. Drake write. Donovan told Mr. Drake what the spirits were saying over the wires, at the same time, however, being careful to keep one hand on the box which contained the questions and the telegraph key. Mr. Drake now avers that the instrument did not make a single letter of the Morse alphabet, which Donovan says the spirits always use. After this, Donovan continued the seance along the usual lines. All were seated in a dark room. Soon lights began to appear. Donovan talked a great deal about "Bright Star," which he said was his controlling spirit.

Suddenly a light that was clearer and brighter than those usually seen at seances appeared. The medium said it was "Bright Star," which had never before appeared so bright as at this sitting. After the seance Mr. Drake took a few of those present aside and told them that it was not "Bright Star" at all. He said that it was only plain phosphorus, and that he had produced it by holding a match between his thumb and finger, the perspiration doing the rest. Mr. Donovan has not held any seances with the men present since, although he is still in town. Mr. Drake has offered to do all that he did and do it better, and will make no pretensions to supernatural power.

Commandery Inspection.

Massillon Commandery No. 4, K. T., was inspected in Masonic Temple on Friday evening by Sir Knight H. C. McIntosh, past grand commander of the state of Ohio. The visiting Sir Knights were W. K. Ricksecker, W. H. Park, M. G. Carrel, Matthew Smith and S. A. Lytle, of Cleveland; H. L. Erdman, C. J.

Thomas, Joseph Weaver, H. R. Banhof, F. M. Wyant, George Deuble, J. M. Campbell, W. T. Price, James Leonard and Sam Burgert, of Canton, and W. H. Oliver, of Salem. After the order of the temple was conferred upon one candidate, the commandery repaired to the banquet hall, where a sumptuous feast awaited them. A number of very excellent speeches were made, and all report a very enjoyable time.

BASEBALL NEWS.

Salem will be in Massillon Tomorrow—The League's Schedule.

Following is the schedule of the Ohio league. The Zanesville team having withdrawn, a space is left where its name would otherwise have appeared. Its successor has not yet been decided upon:

MASSILLON AT HOME.

May 20, 21, 22: July 1, 2, 3. July 29, 30, 31. September 17, 18.
May 27, 28, 29. June 14, 25, 26. July 8, 9, 10. September 3, 4.—Wheeling.
June 3, 4, 5: July 22, 23, 24. August 12, 13, 14. September 21, 22.—Coshocton.
June 10, 11, 12: July 15, 16, 17. August 26, 27, 28. September 5, 6.—Salem.
June 13, 14, 15: August 1, 2, 3. August 15, 16, 17: September 25, 27.—Canton.

MASSILLON ABROAD.

May 16, 17, 18: September 28, 29. July 25, 26, 27. September 13, 14.
May 23, 24, 25: June 20, 21, 22: July 4, 5, 6. August 30, 31.—Wheeling.
May 30, 31: June 1: July 18, 19, 20. August 8, 9, 10: September 19, 20.—Coshocton.

June 6, 7, 8. July 11, 12, 13. August 22, 23, 24. September 3, 6.—Salem.
June 17, 18, 19: August 5, 6, 7: August 19, 20, 21. September 24, 25.—Canton.

MRS. M. E. GEIB.

Of Canton, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

March 10, 1898

THE WRIGHT MEDICAL CO.,

Columbus, O.
GENTS—I have purchased a box of WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES from E. L. Jansen, druggist, Canton, O., and used them for indigestion and Constipation. I was all run down and had that tired feeling. They have given me wonderful relief. I have gained seven pounds in a few weeks, and I would not be without WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES.

Yours truly,

MRS. M. E. GEIB,

1145 Arch St.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

No man can cure consumption. You can prevent it though. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma. Never fails.

MAY BE NEAR BOSTON.

Part of the Spanish Fleet Rumored to Be Not Far Distant—Women Removed.

BOSTON, May 14.—Officials of high rank at the Charlestown navy yard place considerable credence in the run or that part at least of the enemy's fleet is not far distant from this coast. Orders were received at Fort Warren from the war department to remove all women and children from the fort at once to a place of safety in case of bombardment.

These orders were carried out with the utmost promptitude, and Mrs. Woodruff and all the other ladies at the fort were sent to Boston.

TROUBLE FOR SAGASTA.

The Spanish Premier Having Trouble In Forming a New Cabinet. News From Martinique.

MADRID, May 14.—Premier Sagasta is experiencing unexpected difficulty in forming a new cabinet. There is much uneasiness here on account of a rumor that the bread supply in all the bakeries here has been exhausted.

A dispatch received here from Fort De France, Island of Martinique, says intense enthusiasm animates the crews of the Spanish ships there.

The government officials here refuse to say anything regarding the instructions cabled to Admiral Corvera.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

Seven Regiments Ordered to Be Ready. Two to Leave Today.

MOUNT GRETTA, Pa., May 14.—Orders have been received from Secretary Alger to have seven regiments ready for departure to Chickamauga. Orders were immediately given the colonels of the Fourth, Sixteenth, Third, First, Fifteenth, Fifth and Ninth regiments to prepare to move forthwith. The Fourth and Sixteenth will leave today and the others as soon as possible. Supplementary orders were expected directing the Fourth and Sixteenth to proceed direct to Tampa.

MOUNT GRETTA, Pa., May 14.—The Pennsylvania national guard, which has been a compact organization since 1877, practically passed out of existence when the muster of the last company of volunteers was completed and, until the arms of the United States are victorious, will now be known as Pennsylvania volunteers. All that remains of the "old guard" are the division and brigade generals and their staff and a colored company of infantry in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Colonel Furry, quartermaster of the United States army in the city, has awarded to the Pennsylvania Railroad company the contract for moving the Pennsylvania troops from Mt. Gretna to points in the south. While no orders have been yet received for the moving of the troops, it is understood that they are likely to go at any time, as in all the bids submitted there was a proviso that the railroads move the troops on 12 hours' notice.

HARVARD AT MARTINIQUE.

She Will Be Allowed to Remain There Long Enough to Repair Machinery.

ST. PIERRE, Martinique, May 14.—One Spanish torpedo boat is at Fort De France and six others are hovering around the coast.

The American auxiliary cruiser Harvard will be allowed to remain here for an indefinite period for the purpose of making repairs to her machinery, but must give 24 hours' notice before leaving.

Six Spanish cruisers are reported to have been seen off St. Pierre, but the report lacks confirmation.
LONDON, May 14.—The dispatch from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, to The Evening News of this city, winds up with announcing that the American fleet, under Rear Admiral Sampson, is now outside San Juan de Porto Rico, awaiting the coming of the Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Corvera, which was last reported off Fort De France, Island of Martinique, French West Indies.

PHILIPPINE EXPEDITION.

General Otis Will Lead the First Troop. Merritt to Follow Later.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Major General Merritt, United States governor general of the Philippine islands, said that he would remain in the city for one week before starting for Manila. A first detachment of troops will be sent to the islands under General Otis. General Merritt will follow later with a larger body of soldiers.

Bagley's Body Started Home.

KEY WEST, May 14.—The remains of Ensign Worth Bagley of the torpedo boat Winslow were sent to Jacksonville to his brother there, from which point they will be taken to his home in Raleigh. Brief funeral services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal church, the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Higgs officiating.

Spanish Steamer Brought In.

CHARLESTON, May 14.—The Spanish steamer Rita, with a prize crew from the United States steamship Yale on board, has arrived and is now at the quarantine station. She was captured off San Juan, Porto Rico, as noted in these dispatches yesterday.

To Enlist Lumbermen.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Major E. B. Ives and Colonel Eugene Elliott have left here for Williamsport for the purpose of enrolling about 200 lumbermen for the United States volunteer engineer brigade.

Bahia Honda Bombarded.

MADRID, May 14.—A dispatch from Havana says the Americans have bombarded Bahia Honda, province of Pinar del Rio, west of Cabanas.

Five Crushed to Death.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Five lives were crushed out and several men were terribly injured by the collapse of two five-story flat buildings in course of erection on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

MONEY IS EASIER.

On Notes an Improvement—Nothing Much Disheartening in the Situation.

NEW YORK, May 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: Nothing disheartening can be seen in the industrial situation, except the closing of some cotton mills owing to overproduction, and the fall of prices of wool to 87 cents.

The sales of wool have been only 4,005,000 pounds at the three chief markets for two weeks, against 14,530,400 last year, and 11,216,750 in 1892, but prices are somewhat more firm, and there is more demand for goods apart from the large government orders. The demand for boots and shoes having passed all records in recent months has abated, and yet many orders are coming forward.

The output of pigiron, 234,163 tons weekly May 1, against 233,339 April 1 shows practically no change, excepting the increase of 855 tons weekly in charcoal iron. The general expectation of expanding demand holds prices steady for all finished products of iron and steel, and, with considerable sales of Bessemer pig, it is 10 cents higher at Pittsburgh with other quotations there, at Chicago and at Philadelphia practically unchanged. Government orders are heavy. Higher prices for wheat have brought enormous demand for agricultural implements and also for locomotives and cars, while very many buildings in western towns and orders for many railroad and other bridges, for canal improvements at Chicago and for 25,000 tons steel rails at the east make up a heavy volume.

Money is easier, since the policy of contraction has ceased, and only \$1,700,000 went to the interior during the week, while the new loans of the chief banks averaged 45 per cent of the total to commercial interests, against 25 per cent one week and 15 per cent two weeks ago, with rates much lower than were quite recently refused. Government is paying gold over the counter largely, because it needs notes more than coin, and \$7,000,000 gold have been ordered during the week. \$2,500,000 from Australia, making \$18,363,350 ordered, of which about \$11,000,000 has yet to come.

Failures for the first week of May have been \$2,978,980, against \$3,995,394 last year and \$4,138,371 in 1896; manufacturing, 1,411,275, against \$1,949,553 last year, and trading, \$1,472,727, against \$1,269,558 last year.

Failures for the week have been 246 in the United States, against 264 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 31 last year.

Hill Died a Christian.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.—"Lord receive my spirit. Lord Jesus!" With these words on his lips, spoken in a loud, firm voice that was heard by all present, Philip Hill, the colored murderer of George Lawrence, was launched into eternity. He was the second of the Unity murderers to pay the extreme penalty of the law. He gave evidence of having repented of his sins and prepared himself for the hereafter.

A Denial From France.

PARIS, May 14.—A semi-official note has been issued denying the report that a number of French artillerymen were landed at Havana by the mail steamer Lafayette, which was allowed to enter that port recently. The note adds: "France has not departed and will not depart in any way from the rules of loyal neutrality."

The Weather.

Fair; light westerly winds, becoming variable.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 *— 6 7 2
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0 7 2
Batteries—Tammish and Schriver; Taylor and Clements. Umpires—Wood and Swartwood. Attendance, 1,200.

At Chicago..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1— 0 3 4
Cleveland..... 1 1 1 0 1 0 4— 0 7 11 4
Batteries—Griffith and Donahue. McAllister and Cregar. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 1,900.

At Boston..... 0 1 0 2 0 2 1 0 *— 6 5 1
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 3 9 2
Batteries—Willis and Bergen; Miller and Ryan. Umpires—Snyder and Curry. Attendance, 2,100.

At New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 *— 9 9 9
Washington..... 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0— 5 7 6
Batteries—Doherty and Grady; Morcer and Farrell. Umpires—Lyach and Connolly. Attendance, 9,000.

At Philadelphia..... 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1— 5 12 1
Batteries—Platt and McFarland; McJames and Clarke. Umpires—Emble and Andrews. Attendance, 4,970.

League Standing.

W	L	Pc.	W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati	15	4.78	Brooklyn	9	8.500
Cleveland	15	6.714	Chicago	9	9.500
Baltimore	9	6.500	Philadelphia	8	8.500
Boston	9	5.901	Louisville	6	17.351
New York	10	8.558	Washington	4	14.322
Pittsburg	11	10.324	St. Louis	4	14.322

Games Scheduled For Today.

Brooklyn at Boston, Chicago at Cleveland, Washington at New York, Baltimore at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Pittsburgh and Louisville at Cincinnati.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Fort Wayne..... 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0— 4 9 3
Fort Wayne..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 1 2 3
Batteries—Herr and Campbell. Rosebush and Donahue.

At Toledo..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 7 14 4
Toledo..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 4 14 1
Batteries—Ferguson and Arthur. Hewitt, Johnson and Barclay.

At Mansfield..... 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 7 7 7
Youngstown..... 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 4 7 7
Batteries—Emig and Belt; Dinsmore and Zimran.

At Grand Rapids..... 0 3 3 1 1 5 2 0— 16 16 4
Springfield..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 6 8 429
Batteries—Altrock and Cote; Cogswell and Griffin.

Interstate Standing.

W	L	Pc.	W	L	Pc.
Springfield	11	5.680	Gr. Rapids	9	11.450
New Castle	12	6.667	Mansfield	6	8.429
Toledo	11	7.611	Fort Wayne	7	10.412
Dayton	9	7.563	Yngstwn	4	15.211

The Interstate Schedule.

Springfield at Grand Rapids, New Castle at Toledo, Dayton at Fort Wayne and Youngstown at Mansfield.

WAR PLANS CHANGED

Nearness of the Spanish Fleet
Delays Move on Cuba.

MUST CRUSH DON'S SHIPS.

Schley Out at Sea and Sampson on the
Look Out.

TROOPS TO GO TO CHICKAMAUGA.

The Volunteers to Be Sent There Pending
the Result of the Fighting by the
Navy—Spaniards May Play Havoc, if
They Decline to Fight Sampson and
Reach the South Coast of Cuba—Ships
on the Blockade Not Strong Enough
to Fight and Too Slow to Get Away.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A complete change has taken place in the offensive plans of our government. The receipt of the news from Sampson of his attack on the forts at San Juan and the news of the actual presence of the Spanish flying squadron off Martinique, only 500 miles away from Sampson, and less than 1,000 miles from Havana, caused the dispatch of the flying squadron under Commodore Schley and the delay of the army invasion of Cuba. It is to the navy that the government again looks for a battle that may end the conflict. The news of the Spanish fleet revealed at once the possibility of a quick move on the part of the Spanish fleet that would cut the line of communication by water between Cuba and Key West, exposing to great peril any American landing force that might be caught between a superior Spanish army in Cuba and the sea patrolled by Spanish cruisers.

It became, therefore, necessary to defer the departure of the military expedition from Florida until the Spanish fleet is met and crushed or driven from West Indian waters. Orders flew quick and fast from both the war and navy departments. The first checked the movement on Florida setting in from all parts of the country and diverted the troops toward the concentration camp at Chickamauga. The navy department wired Sampson information of the approach of the Spanish fleet and directions what to do, and another order flashed to Schley, who has been eating out of his heart at Hampton Roads in his eagerness to get into the fray, to start with his vessels at the earliest possible moment.

The commodore took no chance of a cancellation of these highly desirable orders, but soon had put himself beyond the reach of any telegraphic recall. What is expected of him cannot be disclosed at the navy department and naturally is purely a matter of conjecture. Sampson's fleet is strong enough unaided to overcome the Spanish flying squadron if he can ever catch it out of the reach of fortifications. His fleet, however, is lacking in speed, as compared to the Spanish vessels, and co-operation on the part of our flying squadron would add very much to the chance of cornering the Spaniards and forcing the fight, which is believed to be necessary to the success of the Cuban campaign as now planned. Some one suggested at the navy department that the Spanish fleet when last heard from was at a point not very much more distant from the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard than from Havana, but if the Spanish admiral contemplates movement in the former direction he probably will run full into Schley, who will have his scouts well out in advance when he moves southward.

Much regret is expressed among naval officers, at the delays experienced in communicating with Sampson, and it is not to be learned yet at the navy department whether the admiral has actually received, up to this moment, the important advice as to the movements of the Spanish fleet that have been dispatched to him. Doubt on this score is founded on the experience the department has had already with the cables received from the West Indies. It was stated positively that no word had come from Admiral Sampson save the one telegram sent out regarding the attack on the forts at San Juan. It can be stated that there is good ground for the belief that the admiral has achieved all that was expected of him or that was necessary to carry out the plans of the strategy board.

The purpose was to destroy Jan Juan as a fortified base that might form a harbor of refuge for the Spanish fleet and according to the admiral's report this has been practically accomplished. It was neither necessary nor material that San Juan itself be occupied, all that was essential being that the Spanish fleet should find no more protection there than it would in any harbor without substantial defenses and if the Spanish flying squadron should have the temerity now to enter San Juan harbor they will fall easy victims to Sampson's battleships and monitors.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in the navy department as to the prospects of a sea fight between Admiral Sampson's squadron and the Spanish Cape Verde fleet. It is believed that he will be able to intercept them should they make a dash for Cuba, but if they should get past his vessels they would make it warm for our ships in blockade duty off Cienfuegos, on the south coast. They could not stand for a moment against the Spanish armored cruisers and yet are not fleet enough to escape if they are sighted. Should Sampson sight the Spanish fleet it is not certain that he could engage them, provided the Spanish admiral found it to his interest to decline the engagement.

The Spanish ships are faster than anything in the American squadron, with the possible exception of the flagship New York. If Sampson should fall in with them, however, and find the Spaniards in a fighting humor, he would have the best of it, as far as chances can be calculated from a simple calculation of the respective number of armored ships and guns. The big battleships Indiana and Iowa, though 25 per cent slower than the Vizcaya

class, far overmatch them in offensive and defensive power. Their armor belts and turrets could not be pierced at a fighting range of 2,000 yards by the biggest gun mounted by the Spaniards, while the 12 and 18-inch guns of our battleships could perforate the Spanish armor belts.

The New York, however, is inferior in both offensive power and armor to the Spanish vessels, though she might hold her own by superior management and gunnery. If Sampson has taken his whole fleet the monitors Amphitrite and Terror would make up more than a balance of power against the Spaniards, allowing the cruisers Montgomery, Detroit and Marblehead as a force sufficient to take care of the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers. The latter, however, are almost untried elements in actual warfare, and some naval officers fear that they are much more dangerous foes than the ordinary strategists allow in their calculations.

THE SPANISH SHOT POORLY AT SAN JUAN

New York and Iowa Hit—Two American
Dead and a Number Wounded.

ON BOARD THE DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 14.—The remarkable feature of the bombardment of the forts of San Juan de Porto Rico by a portion of the fleet under command of Rear Admiral Sampson, an account of which was given in these dispatches yesterday, was the bad marksmanship of the Spanish gunners. Hardly a shot from the forts struck the ships, while the forts were hit repeatedly. Most of the Spanish projectiles fell very wide, and at the close of the engagement the fortifications had a very dilapidated appearance, but the guns were as active as ever.

The United States monitor Terror had a magnificent half hour's duel with the forts. The batteries bravely threw shot and shell about her until she seemed to occupy the center of a great geyser basin. The Spanish gunners were crazed by excitement and some times dropped shells a mile away from the Terror.

The latter fired shot after shot on the forts and when the monitor retired she did so slowly, contemptuously, still firing at the Spanish forts. The Spaniards continued to fire on her until she was miles out of range.

After the engagement the Dauntless steamed among the fleet, whose crews were cleaning the decks and polishing the guns. The American sailors seemed to be not at all excited and were going about their work as if nothing extraordinary had happened.

The only marks on the Iowa were a dent on her exhaust pipe and a slight injury to the railing of her bridge.

The New York had several small holes in one of her ventilators.

Each vessel in action carried two large American flags.

Only one vessel is known to be in the harbor of San Juan de Porto Rico, and that craft is a small French steamer, which hurried away affrighted after the warships had departed.

The enemy's loss is believed to be heavy. The American loss is two men killed and seven men injured.

After three hours firing the admiral withdrew the fleet and, heading for Key West, he said:

"I am satisfied with the morning's work. I could have taken San Juan, but I have no force to hold it. I only wanted to administer punishment. This has been done. I came for the Spanish fleet and not for San Juan."

The men killed were:

Seaman Frank Widemark of the New York.

Gunner's mate of the Amphitrite.

The latter died from effects of the extreme heat.

Of the injured men, three were on board the Iowa and four on board the New York.

The names of the slightly injured on the Iowa are:

Seaman Mitchell.

Private Marine Merkle.

Apprentice Hill.

The injured on the New York are:

Seaman Samuel Feltman, seriously.

Seaman Michael Murphy.

Two other enlisted men, slightly injured.

All the above named were injured by the bursting of a shell on the New York.

The American ships were uninjured.

The engagement began at 5:15 a. m. and ended at 8:15 a. m.

The enemy's batteries were not silenced. The town in the rear of the fortifications probably suffered.

The ships taking part in the action were the Iowa, Indiana, New York, Terror, Amphitrite, Detroit, Montgomery, Wampatuck and Porter. The enemy's fire was heavy but wild, and the Iowa and New York were probably the only ships hit.

The men of the Iowa who were hurt during the action were injured by splinters thrown by an 8-inch shell which came through a boat into the superstructure and scattered fragments in all directions. The shot's course was finally ended on an iron plate one inch thick. Merkle (Murrel) was struck in the arm and may lose it.

All were hurt by splinters and a fire was started in the boat, but was quickly extinguished.

Rear Admiral Sampson and Captain Evans were on the lower bridge of the Iowa and had a narrow escape from flying splinters, which injured three men. The Iowa was hit eight times, but the shells made no impression on her armor.

As at Mantanzas, the unsatisfactory condition, the smoke and the distance prevented any important conclusions being drawn. The town of San Juan must have suffered, although protected by the hills, as the high shots must have reached it. No traces of the bombardment were discernible on the forts, except small fires, which were apparently extinguished before the fleet left.

MADRID, May 14.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says:

"The bombardment only caused slight damage to the barracks. Four soldiers were killed and several were wounded. The squadron retired, having received severe injuries. One big warship had to be towed."

Block Islanders Heard Firing.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., May 14.—Firing has been heard at intervals southeast of this island, but it was at too great distance to determine the cause.

ORDERS TO STATE TROOPS

First and Fourth Regiments and
First Cavalry to Move.

WILL GO TO CHICKAMAUGA.

The Eighth Cavalry to Be Sent to Wash-
ington.

THE BOYS TO START TODAY.

News That the Troops Would Leave
Caused a Big Crowd of Visitors to Call
at Camp Bushnell to Bid Them Fare-
well—According to Instructions Re-
ceived by Colonel Day, the Cavalry
Will Be Clothed and Outfitted at
Chickamauga—Signal Officers Meet.

COLUMBUS, May 14.—Governor Bushnell received telegrams from Adjutant General Corbin informing him that the First and Fourth regiments, O. V. I., and the First Ohio cavalry had been ordered to Chickamauga park, and that the Eighth Ohio cavalry would be ordered to Washington as soon as mustered in.

Colonel C. B. Hunt of the First; Colonel Coit of the Fourth and Lieutenant Colonel Day of the cavalry regiment, received orders during the day to proceed at once to Chickamauga with their commands, and these three regiments will leave today.

News that the troops would leave brought immense crowds to Camp Bushnell to bid farewell.

According to the instructions received by Colonel Day the cavalry will be clothed and outfitted entire at Chickamauga. None of them have any uniforms, with the exception of the old national guard uniforms, and the uniforms used by the members of Troop A of Cleveland, the famous mounted organization of that city. However, most of the men of Troop A have been divided among the members of other troops in the capacity of non-commissioned officers.

On this account the appearance of the command is a peculiar one. Most of the men denote their connection with the cavalry by a piece of yellow ribbon or a yellow silk handkerchief tie around their necks. The men are entirely without arms and lack uniforms, all manner of clothing and equipment. No attempt has been made here to look after their needs in this respect.

Lieutenant Colonel Dick has returned from Washington, where he went several days ago in the interest of Ohio troops and Colonel Dick thought it doubtful if Ohio would be given an opportunity to furnish any more troops than those in process of equipment.

Colonel Dick confirmed the news relative to the calling out of the remaining light batteries of the First Ohio light artillery, not included in the first call. Orders for the other batteries to report at Camp Bushnell to Colonel Bush for service will probably be forthcoming in a day or two.

The signal corps officers met by order of General Axline for the purpose of forming a provisional organization on the lines laid down by the bill which has passed congress.

The secretary of the board of trade was in camp and gave Colonel Coit \$1,000 to be used to buy horses for the officers of the regiment.

EARLEY ELECTROCUTED.

Six Applications Required to Kill the
Cincinnati Wife Murderer.

COLUMBUS, May 14.—Frank Earley, the Cincinnati wife murderer, was electrocuted in the annex of the Ohio penitentiary at 12:15 this morning. The electrocution was not as successful as previous ones. Six applications of the current were required and seven minutes elapsed before life was finally pronounced extinct.

After the third application of the current Earley was pronounced dead, but a groan and a convulsion of the body showed there was still life. A second groan was emitted by Earley before he was finally pronounced dead.

Earley was a mulatto about 30 years of age. On Oct. 10 last he shot and killed his wife from whom he had been separated six years. He also shot his mistress at the same time, but she recovered.

WANTED TO LYNCH HIM.

Wickline's Narrow Escape From Summary Punishment at Tarentum.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.—One hundred men and boys hunted for Jonathan Wickline in Tarentum Thursday night, threatening to hang him if he was found. He is a glassblower and had employed at his home the 12-year-old daughter of another employee of the factory. The girl told her mother Thursday afternoon that Wickline had assaulted her.

Wickline took refuge under his porch, where he remained until 9 o'clock. Then he came cautiously out and a woman recognized him and informed the crowd. Constable Johnston was the first to come up to him, and at once hustled him to the lockup. The crowd surrounded the prison all night demanding the prisoner. Guards were at the entrance to the lockup until morning.

Pension For General Clay.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The house in committee of the whole voted to grant a pension of \$50 per month to Major General Cassius M. Clay of Whitehall, Ky. He is already drawing \$6 a month.

Mr. Gladstone Wounded.

HAWARDEN, England, May 14.—The condition of Mr. Gladstone is comparatively painless, but there is evidence of increasing weakness and failure of the circulation.

Peter Maher Knocked Out.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Peter Maher was knocked out by Joe Goddard in the first round at the Arena last night.

TWELVE SPANIARDS KILLED IN LAND FIGHT.

But They Succeeded in Preventing Land-
ing of Supplies by United
States Troops.

OFF CABANAS, Cuba, via Key West, May 14.—In an effort to land supplies E and G of the First United States infantry on the shore of Pinar del Rio with 500 rifles, 6,000 rounds of ammunition and some food supplies for the insurgents the first land fight of the war took place. Each side may claim a victory, for if the Spaniards frustrated the effort to connect with the insurgents the Americans got decidedly the better of the battle, killing 12 or more of the enemy and on their own part suffering not a wound.

KEY WEST, May 14.—Information of a vague character has reached here of the attempt to land on Cuban soil of the cargo of arms and ammunition taken over by the steamer Gussie.

The expedition was in charge of Captain J. H. Dorst of the United States cavalry, who recently landed a similar one from the Leyden, after an engagement with the Spanish troops on shore. With him in this latest enterprise were about 100 members of the First infantry of the regular army and ten Cuban scouts. Arrangements had been made to have a body of insurgents meet the Gussie at Cabanas to receive the expedition and carry it to the insurgent troops.

When the Gussie reached Cabanas, however, there was no one there to meet her but a body of Spanish soldiers, who opened fire from the shore. The auxiliary gunboats Wasp and Manning had met the Gussie on the way over and acted as escort. They returned the fire of the Spanish troops and are said to have killed many, though this, of course, is largely conjectural. Under the protection of the gunboats, the scouts and a detail of soldiers made a landing, but they were driven back by the Spanish troops, who maintained a vigorous attack.

The Gussie eventually abandoned the attempt to land her cargo and, at last accounts, was still cruising along the coast awaiting a favorable chance to do so.

ENGLISH BID FOR ALLIANCE

Sec. Chamberlain Pleads For It In
a Public Speech.

OUR HELP BADLY NEEDED.

Time Come When the Powers May Com-
bine Against Britain.

WILLING TO ENGAGE IN WAR.

If In a Great and Noble Cause, the Stars
and Stripes and Union Jack Should
Wave Together Over an Anglo-Saxon
Alliance—Intimates That the Fate of
China May Be Decided Without Eng-
land's Voice Unless the United States
Gives the English Nation Aid.

LONDON, May 14.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, has made an important speech on public affairs at Birmingham.

Referring to the policy of strict isolation that England has pursued since the Crimean war, he remarked that this had been "perfectly justifiable," but, he added, "the time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty, therefore, is to draw all parts of the empire into close unity and our next to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic. [Long cheers.]

"There is a powerful and generous nation," said Mr. Chamberlain, "speaking our language, bred of our race and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself, would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance." [Prolonged cheers.]

"It is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy and at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they ever have done since, over a century ago, they were separated by the blunder of a British government."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to draw a gloomy picture of the situation in China. He further said: "Unless the fate of China is to be decided without England's voice we must not reject the idea of an alliance with those powers whose interests are similar to ours."

FLYING SQUADRON SAILS.

Stronger In the Way of Guns Than Any
Similar Fleet in the
World.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., May 14.—The flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, has put to sea under sealed orders. The squadron consists of the flagship Brooklyn, the first-class battleship Massachusetts, the second-class battleship Texas, the protected yacht Scorpion and the collier Sterling. Commodore Schley has refused to divulge the destination of the squadron.

The combination of battleships and cruisers is considered very formidable and the caliber and number of guns are both in excess of any similar squadron as to number in the world. The New Orleans and Minneapolis left later and catch up with the flying squadron.

Denied by State Department.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The state department has issued a formal denial of the report that the French steamer Lafayette landed gunners and supplies at Havana.

A CITIZEN DISCUSSES.

One of the Vital Questions of the Day
with Interest to Massillon People.

It there is anything in local indorsement when compared with foreign, if there is anything more convincing in the evidence held by people we know than those entertained by utter strangers, then Massillon people have the opportunity of their lives to decide these points when they read the views and opinions given below by Wm. Castleman, of 244 Plum street, township trustee of Perry, who said to our representative who called on him at his residence, "An old friend of mine who lives in Mill street, if you don't know him and you want to when you meet the tallest man in town you may be sure it is he. He was walking along with his hands on his back. I said to him, 'Well, David, how are you coming on?' He replied, 'poorly this kidney trouble is killing me. Then I said to him, 'You go down to Baltzy's drug store and get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and they will cure you, for I tried them and they cured me and I was troubled for a good while with backache, it being very weak and aching terribly. When I stooped to lift any thing or sat any length of time, the first move I made meant a sharp stinging pain across the loins. When I took cold it affected my back first, making it ache much worse. Well after taking Doan's Kidney Pills two days I said to my wife, they are helping me, and they continued to do so right along. I told a number of other people whom I am acquainted with, that Doan's Kidney Pills are a mighty good remedy and I shall continue to tell them so.'"

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50c. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of
Trade.

New York, May 14.—There was little doing in the stock market today. Traders are disposed to wait reports from naval circles. St. Paul was bought by Standard oil interests. Sugar, inactive. The close was firm. Following is the bank statement:

	Open- ing.	High.	Low.	Close
Reserve increased.....	\$2,000,750			
Loans increased.....	3,582,000			
Specie increased.....	5,047,800			
Legal increased.....	1,208,700			
Deposits increased.....	7,163,100			
Circulation increased.....	94,400			

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open- ing.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar.....	12 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
American Tobacco.....	110	110 1/4	109 3/4	110
Atchafalca (Pfd.).....	31	31 1/4	30 3/4	31
C. & O. Q.....	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100
Chicago Gas.....	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 3/4
Jersey Central.....	98 1/2	99 1/4	98 1/2	99 1/4
Louisville & Nashville.....	58 1/2	59 1/4	58 1/2	59 1/4
Manhattan.....	109 1/2	110 1/4	109 1/2	110 1/4
Missouri Pacific.....	33 1/2	34 1/4	33 1/2	34 1/4
Rock Island.....	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
St. Paul.....	52 1/2	53 1/4	52 1/2	53 1/4
Western Union.....	89 1/2	90 1/4	89 1/2	90 1/4

CHICAGO, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs dull lower, \$4.00@4.50; cattle quite unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Wheat opened weak on lower cables, but found good buying orders, and prices advanced later in the

session, being helped by shorts covering. The clearances were 405,000 bushels. Puts and calls on September wheat, 87 1/2 and 92.

	Open- ing.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat.....	180	184 1/4	180	184 1/4
July.....	172	177	171 1/4	184 1/4
Sept.....	174 1/4	179 1/4	174 1/4	180 1/4
Corn.....	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 3/4
May.....	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 3/4
July.....	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 3/4
Oats.....	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4
May.....	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4
July.....	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4
Pork.....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 3/4
July.....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 3/4
Lard.....	6 1/4	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2

TOLEDO, May 14.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat \$1.40.

DALTON, May 16.—Wheat, \$1.10.

NAVAHNE, May 16.—Wheat, \$1.00-1.10

BEACH CITY, May 16.—Wheat, \$1.05

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.		
Wheat per bushel.....	1 00-1 10	
Rye, per bushel.....	45	
Oats.....	29-30	
Corn.....	43	
Barley.....	44	
Wool.....	15-18	
Flax Seed.....	1 00	
Clover Seed.....	82-80	
Timothy Seed.....	\$1.15-1.25	
Brass, per 100 lbs.....	90	
Middlings, per 100 lbs.....	90	
Hay.....	\$6 00-7 00	

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb.....	14-16
Eggs, per dozen.....	8
Lard, per lb.....	6
Cheese, per lb.....	8
Hams, per lb.....	6-8
Shoulders per lb.....	6-8
Sides.....	6-7
Cheese.....	12
Potatoes.....	95
Apples.....	1
White Beans, per bushel.....	1 1/2
Onions.....	1 1/2
Evaporated Apples, choice.....	8-10
Chickens, live per lb.....	8-10
Salt, per barrel.....	100-125
Dried Peaches, peeled.....	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled.....	6-8

